

# The phenomenon of oxymoron and antithesis in the works of Utkir Hoshimov

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## ABSTRACT

The article explains the phenomenon of oxymoron and antithesis on the example of the works of the Folk Writer of Uzbekistan Utkir Hoshimov "Between Two Doors", "Twice Two - Five", "spring does not return".

**Keywords:** oxymoron, antithesis, sly smile, terrifying silence, silent noise, fiery shadow, mourning and celebration, early and late, coming and going.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

During the analysis of the language of works of art, we may encounter a variety of linguistic tools. The language of the works of the Folk Writer of Uzbekistan Utkir Hoshimov is especially noteworthy for its originality and eloquence.

"To assess whether a word is used at the level of art or not, it is first necessary to have a clear idea of the word, its meaning, and the structure of that meaning. Of course, the additional subtleties of meaning that arise in connection with the use of a word, the peculiarities of content, can be realized through a variety of imaging methods and tools. It should be noted that such additional subtleties of meaning, in most cases, exist as an opportunity in the construction of the meaning of the word itself, they are already mentioned in the structure of the meaning of the word. Linguistics uses the terms stylistic figures, poetic syntax, and sometimes rhetorical figures for this phenomenon. When we talk about stylistic figures, we mean special syntactic devices that affect the listener, increase this effect of speech. Stylistic figures and tropes complement each other, one clarifying the other.

## 2. THE MAIN PART. OXYMORON

In Azim Khodzhiev's Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms: Oxymoron (Greek: Oxymoron - sharp but meaningless). A stylistic figure that logically combines two contradictory concepts (two words that contradict each other in content) that contradict each other. For example, beautiful, why are your eyes wet? Do you have a sore throat today? (The Prince). "

Oxymoron is derived from the Greek word for "sharp nonsense," which is a form of antithesis. Completely contradictory words can be combined to create a new meaning. Such habits in some pieces of literature provide expressiveness with the novelty, unfamiliarity, and complexity of occasional compounds."

*Alimardonning yuzida yana o'sha quv tabassum qalqdi.*

*(The same smile appeared on Alimardon's face again)*

A smile evokes a look of satisfaction in our eyes. We can use the word smile to mean joy or innocence. However, the author reveals to the reader that the smile is a mockery of the story that behind this smile there is a cruel truth, indifference to his friend.

*Anvar ko'ksini to 'ldirgan nidoni yalinchoq, ingroq ohangda aytdi:*

*- Muqaddam... Ayting... Rostmi? U Muqaddamning yo'q deyishini kutib turar, shu bir og'iz so'z uchun butun borlig'ini berishga tayyor edi. Vahimali sukunatga to 'liq bir necha daqiqqa o'tdi. Muqaddam to 'satdan kafti bilan yuzini to 'sib yig'lab yubordi.*

We all know that silence is a state of calm, serenity, no sound, no noise. Terrible silence can mean dragons, silent threats of snakes, aggression. But the writer manages to portray Anvar's situation, the quiet, silent time that passed before he heard Muqaddam's answer, in the eyes of a similar reader. This skill of the writer tried to bring the reader into a clearer picture of the event, into the process of the story.

Anhor bo‘yidagi tollar ham joyida turibdi. Faqat bittasining kattakon shoxi sinib tushib, bir uchi suvgan osilib qolibdi. To‘lqinlar g‘ira-shira zulmat qo‘ynida tol shoxlariga urilib shovillaydi, yomg‘ir tomchilari anhorga unsiz shuvullab tushadi.

As soon as we hear the word "shuvulladi", we consciously realize that the environment is not quiet, peaceful, calm. But how do you relate to the verb to whisper as silent? The author brings us into the same process in the work by combining the same opposites that we cannot relate to. He explained the sadness of the rain by the wordless, silent noise.

Kelinlar tushgan avtobus Oynatog‘ qishlog‘iga kunbotar chog‘i yetib keldi. Yonbosh tomondagi tik ko‘tarilib turgan sip-silliq cho‘qqi botayotgan quyosh nurida targ‘il alanga bo‘lib yonar, butun qishloq uning shafag‘ida olovlanib ko‘rinardi. Allanechuk afsonaviy, hazin bir manzara hali kurtak yozmagan dov-daraxtlarga ham, pastak uylar ustiga ham olovli soya tashlab turardi.

Shade - a place free from any heat, warm temperatures. A place where a person can weave on a hot day. But the fiery shadow is a skill used by the writer to enhance the art. The writer guides the reader into the work as he or she writes. The above is the basis of our thinking.

In the following words, the author helps Uzbek linguists not only in literature, but also in the development of the Uzbek language:

Zalda kulgu yangradi. To‘g‘rirog‘i, eng avval Rais buva kuldi. – Ergashev o‘shanaqa aqli jinnilardan. Raykom buvaning tomog‘idagi shaftoli donagidek uchburchak bag‘baqasi ilqillab ketdi.

“Antithesis (Greek. Antithesis - to contrast). A stylistic figure of contrasting ideas, concepts, and images: He speaks well, he speaks badly. It’s easy to be a friend, it’s hard to keep it. (From Azim Khodzhiev’s Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms)

Antithesis is derived from the Greek word for "opposite" and is one of the descriptive tools used to express and compare conflicting concepts, thoughts and feelings. It is also referred to as tazod in classical literature. Contradictory adjectives, contradictory conjunctions, words and phrases are mainly used in fiction to reveal the contradiction like events. "In a confrontation, an event, an event, a sign is contrasted, and the sign of one of them is emphasized. The conflict event also consists of two components, and the content understood from the next component is emphasized. So there are two parts to the opposition: the opposing part and the oppositional part. The opposition is mainly in the form of conjunctions with and without conjunctions. Linguistic analysis of a literary text requires an understanding of what the writer intends to convey. The skill of the writer is most evident in the material chosen for the conflicting realities.”

We base our opinion on the following:

That's life. John's mourning is a celebration of someone. Holiday-mourning units are mentioned in the sentence as the material of expression of the antithesis. The author has tried to explain Alimardon's situation in these sentences. When Alimardon married Muqaddam, it was a holiday for him. For Anvar, it was the darkness of the world, the days of mourning. But now, when he was chased off the stage by his fans and Muqaddam left him, life seems to be mourning for him. In these sentences, the author says that life is not smooth, that good and bad days can come to a person at the same time.

*Onasi qo‘rquv ichida goh qiziga, goh eriga qarab shoshilib gapirdi:*

– *Suv loygalanmasdan tinmaydi. “Ertaga o‘zingiz oborib qo‘yasiz, binoyiday bo‘lib ketadi. – U Muqaddamga qarab xo‘p de, deganday imladi.*

We can replace the phrase "water does not stop without turbidity" with the phrase "water becomes turbid and then stops." So the verb to blur is the opposite of the verb to be silent. The protagonist gave an example of life's worries through this sentence. So, to have any sweet life, you have to go through hard work first.

*Dunyo o‘zi shunaqa ekan. Kishi o‘zini ardoqlaganlarga ozor berarkan-u, ozor bergenlarni ardoqlarkan.*

He speech is in Alimardon. He said that he regretted that he had done so much in the beginning, that he had seen the ups and downs of life, and that he had done bad things. He summed up whom he had hurt and whom he had hurt in his life. The antithesis is formed by the verbs to honour - to hurt, to hurt - to honour.

*Onam ota-onalar majlisiga kulib ketadi-yu, qovoq-tumshug‘i osilib qaytadi. – Qachon odam bo‘lasan-a? – deydi zor qaqshab.*

The mother, who had hoped to hear a good word for her son, and who had gone to the meeting without even thinking of hearing a bad word, returned in a depressed mood from the tumult of her son. The lexemes "laughing" and "hanging upside down" are antithetical. The opposite is true.

*Bashoratxon o'zi yaxshi juvon-ku, jahli tezroq. Achchig'i chiqsa, eriniyam nari oborib, beri opkeladi. Nima qilsayam brigad-da!*

Along with the plot, the author tries to reveal the character of the protagonists. This process is represented by the protagonists of the work, i.e. one protagonist expresses an opinion about the other protagonist. The writer uses his skills to convey the process to the reader in a variety of ways. In this sentence, the compounds "nari oborib beri opkeladi" formed an antithesis.

Here are some examples from the author's work:

1) *Qizim bechoragayam qiyin. Erta ketib, kech keladi. Qiz bola boshi bilan traktor haydaydi.*

The words early-late, late-coming are antithetical. The writer tried to reveal the story through this incident.

The incident expressed the mother's pity for her daughter.

2) *Qish – misoli yomon kasal. Kelishi oson, ketishi qiyin. Biz birinchi qor yog 'ishi bilan shunchalik qiynalib qoldik. Kimsan akam nima qilyapti ekan?*

Easy to come by - hard to leave are antithetical to each other, or we can use the words "easy" and "difficult" separately.

3) *Odam bir kunning o'zida dunyoda ham eng baxtli, ham eng badbaxt kimsaga aylanib qolishi mumkinligiga ishonasizmi?... Bilmadim... Men ham avvallari ishonmasdim.*

The happiest and the sadness units in the piece are the ones who create the antithesis.

### 3. CONCLUSION

In general, Hoshimov's work differs from that of other writers in its language structure. His works serve not only as a stimulus for fiction but also for the development of the Uzbek language. Analyzing a writer's work from a linguistic point of view also serves as a unique source for a better understanding of the laws of language.

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